



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

DECEMBER 6, 1912.

No. 49.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Porto Rico.—The last plague-infected rat was found at Arecibo October 30; the last case of plague in man occurred at San Juan September 11. It has been, therefore, five weeks since plague has been found in rats and nearly three months since a case has occurred in man. To November 16 there had been caught and examined for plague infection in Porto Rico 28,971 rats, of which 66 were found infected. During the outbreak there were in all 56 cases of plague in man, of which 36 terminated fatally.

Philippine Islands.—During the past few months occasional cases of plague have occurred in Manila and Iloilo. No case has been reported elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, with the exception of one case taken from an incoming vessel from Amoy, China, at the Mariveles Quarantine Station. At Iloilo there had been 9 cases reported in all to September 21 and at Manila 8 cases to September 28 and 5 cases between September 28 and October 19. In Manila rats are being caught at the approximate rate of 9,000 a month. There seems to be very little rodent infection, as to the time of the last report only 3 plague-infected rats had been found, and the last of these was caught on September 7.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

The cholera situation at Constantinople and vicinity is reported to be improving. The situation in Japan and in the Chinese ports is also much improved. There is no unusual prevalence of the disease at any place which threatens the United States, unless the presence of the disease in Japan may be so considered.

THE YELLOW-FEVER SITUATION.

At this time of the year there is little or no danger of yellow fever getting into United States' ports. Since the first of October cases of the disease have been reported in Brazil at Manaos; in Mexico at Cardenas, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Huimanguillo, Frontera, Jalapa, Sitio Grande, and San Juan Bautista in the State of Tobasco, and at Espita and Merida in the State of Yucatan, and in Venezuela at Maiquetia, Victoria, and Caracas.